

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXXI

SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 19, 1932

No. 29

## Leaders of Business And Industry to Meet With Chief Executive

On Monday of this week President Hoover took the initial step in his movement "from defense to powerful attack upon the depression," as announced in his speech of acceptance of his renomination for the presidency, by calling a conference of the business and industrial committees of the twelve Federal Reserve districts to meet in Washington August 26, "for the purpose of organizing a concerted program of action along the whole economic front."

Mr. Hoover said the conference would deal with specific projects where definite accomplishments in business, agriculture and employment can be attained and will co-ordinate the mobilization of private and governmental instrumentalities to that end.

### Subjects to Be Considered

The chief executive enumerated the subjects to be "considered and definitely co-ordinated," as follows:

"A canvass of the means, methods, agencies and powers available in the country for general advancement; wider expansion of credit facilities to business and industry where consumption of goods is assured; co-ordination and expansion of live stock and agricultural facilities; co-ordination and expansion of financial facilities for the movement of commodities into consumption; expansion of programs for repairs and maintenance of the railways, and creation of organization for further spread of existing employment and expansion of employment."

Among "possible questions" to come up for consideration the President listed the coming world economic conference, protection of bondholders and mortgage renewals, and co-ordination with trade groups.

### Local Men Who Were Invited

The leaders called to the conference from the San Francisco district are: A. F. Hockenbeamer, Paul Shoup, Frank B. Anderson and F. L. Lipman of San Francisco; C. C. Teague and John G. Bullock of Los Angeles; Frank Ransome, Portland; Downie D. Muir, Jr., Salt Lake City; O. D. Fisher, Seattle.

## Prompt Use of Federal Funds For Model Housing Is Urged

Prompt action by states and cities to draw up programs for the use of federal funds for model housing made possible by the \$2,000,000,000 emergency relief measure passed by Congress was urged in New York by Robert D. Kohn, president of the Construction League of the United States and a member of the committee on economics of site planning and housing of the American Institute of Architects.

"A national opportunity to improve living conditions and to ameliorate the plight of cities which built up haphazardly during an era of 'rugged individualism' will be missed if action is not taken before the coming winter," Mr. Kohn said.

## Federal Financing Is Sought For Proposed Transbay Bridge

The consulting board of engineers of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge has adopted the final design of that \$75,000,000 structure, and all is reported to be in readiness for actual construction work.

Federal financing for the structure from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under the Hoover relief program will be sought at once by representatives of the state.

The bridge will give employment to 6000 local men for a period of about three and a half years, the engineers estimate, and employment to an equal number of men in various industries at points from which materials will come for the structure.

## Fair Play to Labor Essential, Says Congressman LaGuardia

Congressman Fiorello LaGuardia swung into his campaign for re-election recently with a savage attack on "pirates who call themselves financiers," and a demand for a national system of unemployment insurance, says a New York dispatch.

"When I charge the stock peddlers, bond mongers and the rest of them with deception, fraud and larceny," said LaGuardia at a luncheon meeting, "I leave it to the jury of American suckers to say whether I am right or wrong."

"If a grocer sold a can of beans with the deceit, fraud and misrepresentation that stocks and bonds are sold with, he'd be in Atlanta federal penitentiary under the pure food act."

"What chance have outside investors when the directors of a corporation are playing against them?"

LaGuardia declared that fair play to labor is essential to the revival of business.

"We must have an equitable economic adjustment, employment assured and assurance against unemployment established," he said.

## Green Discusses Wage Cuts, Work-Week and Volstead Act

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance at Boston, declared that railroad employees should refuse to accept a 15 per cent wage reduction, which it was understood the railroad executives would demand, and should fight the cut to a finish.

He insisted that the five-day week and six-hour day policy, indorsed by the A. F. of L., must be adopted nationally to steady the economic structure.

Although he believes that the country is moving inevitably toward the repeal of the eighteenth amendment, he declared that it must take many years to reach the goal, because the amendment is a part of the Constitution.

"But that is not true of the Volstead act," he said, "because Congress can modify that act tomorrow and the industry can give us good, wholesome, legal beer next week."

"I predict that the Volstead act will be amended and wholesome beer will be served and I hope this will be accomplished in the short session of Congress, but if it is not I am confident it will be in 1933."

## National Conference On Short Work-Week In American Industry

Plans for the proposed national conference to consider how to introduce the thirty-hour week generally into American industry are moving forward, but with the probability that no public announcement will be made for perhaps a week or two, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

There is no official announcement available to the effect that plans are being developed for the big national conference, but International Labor News Service learns from reliable sources that such work is being done and that the decision to call such a conference under government auspices has been made.

### For Large Representation

It is understood that the program as it now stands calls for the summoning of a conference of considerable size, perhaps representative of the organizations in industry, such as trade associations and, of course, including organizations of labor.

It is likewise understood that much preliminary work will be done to insure fairly smooth functioning of the conference, in the way of plotting out subdivisions through which industrial groups may speak with authority.

Opposition to the whole idea is being recorded, along with expressions of approval. Some employers, it is known, are recording unqualified objection, while others are taking the position that if a shorter work-week is agreed upon it should be for a limited period, some holding that a year will be sufficient, some willing that it should be for three years.

### Differs From Predecessors

However, those close enough to the situation to know what is going on declare that opposition will not serve to change the course of events and that the conference will be called.

The coming conference will differ from the unemployment conferences held in earlier years. There were conferences during both the Wilson and Harding regimes, but they lacked a definite purpose. They were called to deal with generalizations, while this conference will be summoned, according to present plans, to deal solely and specifically with the shorter work-week as a means of reducing unemployment.

### Delegations' Size Unknown

Labor has no inkling of how many seats it will have when the conference is called, nor whether representation will be inclusive of all international unions. Nor, so far as is known, has any other industrial group. The work now being done preliminary to the actual summoning of the conference is proceeding too quietly for much to become known beyond the definite fact that preparatory work is proceeding.

## COMMUNIST LEADER FINED

W. Z. Foster, red leader, was fined \$20 at Lawrence, Mass., on a charge of obstructing traffic, to which he pleaded not guilty.



## Labor Is Successful In Recent Primaries

Organized labor has scored heavily in recently held primary elections and in one state has placed one of its own membership high on a congressional ticket, with election clearly in sight, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

Kentucky and Missouri have polled labor votes that almost set a high mark for the nation to shoot at. Senator Barclay, in Kentucky, with labor backing, has scored a two-to-one victory.

But the best news comes from Missouri, where both senatorial nominees are rated favorable and where a majority of congressional nominees are right from labor's point of view.

### Labor Man Victor

On the paramount modification issue both states have given labor's cause tremendous support. In Missouri only five dregs crept through out of the twenty-six congressional candidates nominated by both parties, and the probability is that at least three of these, and quite likely all of them, will go down to defeat.

Outstanding in the Democratic primary was the nomination of R. T. Wood of Springfield, president of the State Federation of Labor. Wood ran seventh in the field of thirteen who were nominated and is regarded as certain of election. He is a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

### Mrs. Caraway Victor

Mrs. Hattie Caraway, running to succeed herself in Arkansas, has scored a tremendous success in the primary just held in that state. Because of her record in filling out the unexpired term of her late husband, Mrs. Caraway had labor indorsement and support. Her victory is regarded as one of the notable labor successes of the campaign thus far.

Even in bone-dry Kansas the ancient record was broken and one congressional district went wet.

For every \$2,000,000 spent on road building work is provided for 5000 men.



One of America's Largest Home Furnishers

## AUGUST HOME FURNISHING SALE

What were already our lowest prices in years, now reduced 25%, 33½% and 50% for this great semi-annual sale. Never has there been a more advantageous time than this to buy furnishings.

Liberal Thrift Terms make purchasing additionally easy

### "FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:  
NECKWEAR - SWEATERS - SUSPENDERS  
GARTERS - UNDERWEAR - HOSE - GLOVES

**Eagleson & Co.**

736 Market Street 1118 Market Street  
140 Kearny Street  
[Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno & Los Angeles]

## DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

## ALL ABOARD FOR MODESTO!

The thirty-third annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor will meet in Modesto on September 19, to remain in session for four or five days, as may be determined by the delegates. Secretary Scharrenberg says:

"Never in the history of the California labor movement was there more urgent need for a big conclave of active trade unionists elected by their respective unions to deliberate upon the many serious problems confronting us.

"The organized workers themselves must frame their program and adopt their plans for a more equitable distribution of the great wealth and the immense natural resources with which California is blessed in abundance. There is no industrial Moses to lead us to a better social order. We ourselves must do the job.

"The State Legislature will meet next January. Humanitarian laws will be attacked under the guise of economy. Unjust and inequitable taxes will be levied unless we are determined to resist such imposition. Now is the time to deliberate and prepare for action!

"Every labor council and every local union in California should deem it a duty to have a representative at the convention to plan for a better and brighter future!"

## TO BE VOTED ON IN NOVEMBER

Among the initiative measures which will be on the November ballot are: Repealing the Wright dry enforcement law; empowering the Legislature to regulate liquor traffic, if the changes are made in the national prohibition acts; substituting mortgages for deeds of trust; transferring cost of schools from local real property to the state; authorizing the state to deed certain tide lands to the city of Huntington Beach for oil drilling purposes, provided 50 per cent of the proceeds are returned to the state treasury, and legalizing certain forms of betting on horse racing and prohibiting night racing of dogs.

## Morrison Will Open Second Series of Radio Labor Talks

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, will open the second series of radio labor addresses on Labor Sunday, September 4, over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The series of broadcasts will be given under the auspices of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, with the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor and the Workers' Education Bureau of America.

Mr. Morrison's subject will be "The Open and Closed Shop." He will speak from the Washington studio of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

## Democratic Labor Committee Gets Dan Tobin as Chairman

James A. Farley, national chairman of the Democratic party, has announced the appointment of Daniel Tobin as chairman of the Democratic campaign labor committee.

Mr. Tobin has been president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, whose headquarters are at Indianapolis, Ind., since 1907, and for many years has edited the official journal of that organization. He was a member of the executive council and treasurer of the American Federation of Labor from 1917 to 1928.

## Kingsbury's Plan Is Unsound, Says Hoch

Declaring that the unemployment and short-hour week plan advocated by Kenneth R. Kingsbury, president of the Standard Oil Company of California and head of President Hoover's unemployment relief campaign in California, is theoretical and impractical of operation and that its enforcement would only tend to aggravate the deplorable conditions now being faced by hundreds of thousands of workers throughout the state, Adolph W. Hoch, president of the California State Federation of Labor, has made reply to sponsors of the "jobs security move," says the Los Angeles "Citizen," which continues:

"Speaking as the state representative of more than 100,000 union men, Hoch, in a letter to Colonel John P. Carter, chairman of the Democratic Victory Committee, emphasizes that the 'Kingsbury plan' is diametrically opposed to the relief program advocated by organized labor.

"The plan suggested by Mr. Kingsbury," said Brother Hoch, 'is directly opposite to the plan of organized labor to relieve the unemployment situation and is unsound.

### Buying Power Cut

"His plan shows that 2,034,000 persons are now employed in California on the forty-four hour week plan and that by cutting their hours of employment and pay to thirty-five hours a week the laboring unit could be increased to slightly in excess of 2,500,000. It is rather difficult, however, to reconcile how an increase in the general price of commodities may be met by the 2,034,000 persons now employed in the state if their daily income based on working hours, is cut in excess of 20 per cent.

"By reducing hours of employment and reducing wages correspondingly, the plan has only the tendency to aggravate the deplorable conditions that we are now facing. If the business interests of this state and county desire to better conditions they must do it by stimulating buying, thereby emptying the warehouses of merchandise and commodities. The way that buying can be stimulated is not alone by job security, but by economic security.

### Labor Kept Faith

"In 1929 the President of the United States called the representatives of industry into a conference and they assured him that they would not reduce wages. A few days later the representatives of labor were invited to conference by the President, who asked them to use their efforts to the end that there would be no demands for increase in wages. Labor kept its pledge. How did industry keep its word? Wages have been reduced in practically every industry; they have not been cut once, but twice in many instances.

"Reducing the wage earner's income is unsound and the leaders of any group or party who advocate a return to prosperity by reducing hours of labor and at the same time reducing the earning power of workers should be relegated to the tall timbers."

"While organized labor advocates a shorter work-week, Brother Hoch declared, it is unalterably opposed to a reduction in wages, since the solution of the country's present economic ills lies chiefly in the ability of the consuming public to stimulate buying."

## TO ABANDON NIGHT WORK

A proposal to abandon productive night operations in cotton mills for one year to begin October 15 next has been recommended to the industry by the Cotton-Textile Institute.



## Mine Workers' Journal For Short Work-Week

"Stronger and stronger all the time is becoming the movement for the shorter work day and shorter work week," declares Ellis Searles, in an editorial in the "United Mine Workers' Journal," the official organ of the United Mine Workers of America, "and there is every indication at this time that the demand for this reform will continue to grow until the principle shall be accepted and made effective generally in American industry."

The editorial points out that fourteen years ago, in 1918, the United Mine Workers adopted a resolution in favor of the six-hour day and five-day week, and for a long time stood almost alone in the advocacy of this policy.

### Employers Getting in Line

"It has been a slow process," Mr. Searles continues, "to induce many heads of industries and employers of labor to admit the virtue of this idea, but they are rapidly coming to it."

"Even the United States government recently fell in line for the five-day week. There is a provision in the building section of the new relief bill, passed by Congress, that says all contracts for public works shall be based upon the thirty-hour week, which means five days of six hours each. This is the first time that such a policy was adopted by the government."

"In addition, the President is having a thorough survey made of conditions in the various departments with a view to establishing the five-day week therein. In fact, one or two departments already are trying out the plan."

### Influential Men Favor It

"Way up in hard-boiled New England, where organized labor always has had a fight for its life and where non-unionism flourishes, a conference of governors, other public officials and employers of labor was held recently with a view to installing the shorter work week, and a committee from that group is to have a conference with President Hoover on the subject."

"Thus, the shorter work week is gaining the prestige of governmental approval and adoption, all of which will speed the day when the plan will become practically universal in the country. Already some of the large cities have adopted the five-day week for their employees."

"On all sides there is now recognition of the fact that the shorter work week will aid materially in relieving the widespread unemployment that prevails at the present time."

"Jobs must be found for those who are now jobless. One means of accomplishing this end is to shorten the work time of those employed and divide the work among a larger number of men. This, of course, must be accomplished without reducing the earnings of those employed."

### First Step to Resumption

"When more people are at work earning money there will be improvement in business, because more people will have money to spend for the commodities they need. Men cannot spend money unless they have an opportunity to earn money, and they cannot have this opportunity unless they are employed. Therefore, this terrible unemployment situation must be relieved as the first long, important step toward resumption of business."

Officials of the United Mine Workers requested Secretary of Labor Doak to read the editorial to the conference at the White House with a group led by New England business men to consider methods for reducing the number of hours worked per week as a partial solution of the unemployment problem.

The union label on an article is a guaranty that it was made under fair conditions.

## THIRTY-HOUR WEEK IN WISCONSIN

All Wisconsin public work hereafter will be on a thirty-hour week basis, the State Unemployment Commission announced. This will include day work, contract work, construction work, road work and all work paid for by the state. Staggering also will be resorted to. Preference will be given bona fide state citizens.

## MEXICAN JOBLESS DEMAND RELIEF

The "hunger congress" of the jobless during its week's session at Tampico, Mexico, decided to march on Mexico City to demand unemployment relief. The plan is to picket the Chamber of Deputies when it meets in September. Leaders reported that the movement had received support throughout Mexico and that there would be a concerted march on the capital from all parts of the country.

## DECLINE IN COST OF LIVING

The cost of living has declined 20 per cent in the last three years, considering the United States as a whole, according to price data just compiled by the United States Department of Labor. The compilation deals with the period since June, 1929, when industrial activity began to slacken and just before the collapse of security prices. It means that the average family now need spend only 80 cents to obtain those necessities that cost 100 cents three years ago. The chief factors in the general cost of living as it is studied by the Labor Department are food, clothing and rent. Since 1929 food has declined 55 per cent, clothing 20 per cent, and rent 20 per cent.

## Employment Shows Slight Gain While Weekly Earnings Decrease

A gain of 2.5 per cent in employment in manufacturing industries in the state was made in July, 1932, over June, 1932, according to the August issue of the California Labor Market Bulletin, released by State Labor Commissioner Reardon. The bulletin covers 1186 representative identical manufacturing establishments, employing 133,691 workers. Payrolls in the state fell off 4.4 per cent in July, 1932, over June, 1932, and average weekly earnings declined 6.7 per cent.

Employment for these same 1186 firms dropped 17.9 per cent in July, 1932, compared with July, 1931, payrolls declined 29.2 per cent, and average weekly earnings 13.7 per cent.

Among the industries showing gains in employment in July, 1932, compared with June, 1932, were the following: Petroleum, producing and refining, two-tenths of 1 per cent; publishing, four-tenths of 1 per cent; and foods, beverages, and tobacco, 14.9 per cent.

Los Angeles County showed a drop of 4.9 per cent in employment in July, 1932, over June, 1932, a loss of 9.5 per cent in payrolls and a decline of 4.8 per cent in earnings. San Francisco County for the same period registered a gain of eight-tenths of 1 per cent in employment, six-tenths of 1 per cent increase in payrolls, and two-tenths of 1 per cent loss in average weekly earnings.

W. D. Fennimore      A. R. Fennimore  
L. H. Rewig



Prices Reasonable  
Eyes Tested  
Satisfaction Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET ..... } SAN FRANCISCO  
181 POST STREET..... }  
1619 Broadway ..... } Oakland  
2106 Shattuck Avenue..... } Berkeley  
We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

## Railroads to Demand Additional Wage Cuts

The presidents of the Eastern railroads conferred in New York on proposals to reduce further the wages of unionized employees. It was stated that the presidents of the Western railroads were considering the same question. The presidents said their action was caused by the steady decline in the income of the roads.

The railroad unions accepted a 10 per cent wage cut last February. This agreement expires February 1, 1933. The railroad executives claim this reduction will be insufficient to offset their reduced incomes. It is stated in inside circles that the executives will probably ask for wage scales at least 15 per cent below those scheduled in the February agreement.

### Cost-of-Living Wages

E. J. McClees, secretary of the bureau of information of the Eastern railroads, gave the conference a report on the lessened cost of living resulting from price deflations since 1929. From this it is assumed the railroad executives contemplate attempting to bring to life the antiquated theory, long since discarded by labor unions, that wages, which is the price paid for producing wealth or performing service, shall be determined either in whole or in part by the amount it costs the workers to live.

### Railroad Labor Act Invoked

In view of the size of the wage cut it is claimed the railroad executives demand, they will proceed, it was stated, under the provisions of the railroad labor act. This act provides that wage adjustments shall be made only by conciliation, mediation, optional arbitration, and, when these methods fail, the appointment of a fact-finding body by the President.

The law's provisions make important wage adjustments difficult to effect in less than six months. The railroad executives therefore, in case they decide to demand a reduction, would serve notice on the unions well in advance on February 1, 1933, when the present one-year's agreement expires.

The wage agreement reached last February was determined independently of the law by agreement of both parties to the negotiations.

During the last week in July 30,000 workers were re-employed in factories.

## THE CORRECT NEW STYLES

OF

*Fifty years  
of fine shoemaking.*  
W. L. DOUGLAS  
Shoes

UNION  
STORE

FOR MEN  
NOW IN STOCK

UNION  
SHOES

R. A. French

2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd



# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Telephone Market 0056

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

CHAS. A. DERRY  
Editor and Manager



## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1932

## Vote "Yes" on the Relief Bonds

Unemployment has reached such a crisis in San Francisco recently that emergency relief must be given to many thousands of our people without delay.

Forty-two thousand heads of San Francisco families are without employment. More than 12,000 of those families are already on relief. Three hundred new families are applying for help each week. In addition to the family groups are 5000 single men and women receiving help.

This represents conservatively 53,000 individuals now actually dependent on the public purse for the necessities of life. What the winter months will add to this pitiful army of unfortunates no one can say, but the most careful estimates indicate a very large increase.

The relief bonds, on the ballot of August 30, represent the minimum amount that will insure safety for San Francisco. The amount is \$6,500,000.

Should the hungry and desperate thousands of unemployed go uncared for this winter the result in the cost of crime and sickness would be beyond calculation.

If the relief bonds should fail to carry the necessary two-thirds majority the Board of Supervisors would be forced, under the law of California, to make provision for the relief by raising the tax rate at least 90 cents.

This would be a terrible burden in this stressful year, hard to be borne by everyone, and in many cases practically confiscatory.

If the bonds pass there will be no raise in taxes for relief purposes this year. If the bonds pass they will be paid for gradually, when conditions have returned to normal.

Surely there can be no choice other than to vote an emphatic "yes" for the relief bonds on August 30.

President Hoover's conference for the purpose of "organizing the private industrial and financial resources of the country to co-operate effectively with the vast governmental instrumentalities which we have set in motion" may be a move of only political significance, as suggested in some quarters. But if it has the effect of making the wheels of industry revolve the country at large will not question the motivating impulse.

Any form of industry or any system of international relations which destroys human personality by denying employment to those who would work for an honest livelihood is unchristian, declares a message from Canada and Genesee yearly meeting of Friends to the 235th annual session of the North Carolina yearly meeting of the Religious Society of Friends.

## The Trade Union Is Essential

In the "American Federationist" for September, 1931, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, had an editorial in which he pointed out that trade unions had maintained wage rates despite the propaganda spread broadcast to make it appear that wages were being universally reduced. The business depression had been upon us for almost two years, and the fact that the buying power of the workers had been maintained was matter for congratulation. Said Mr. Green:

"Both the American Federation of Labor and the nation have a right to feel proud of one big achievement out of this depression—our success in maintaining wage rates. Despite the severity of the crisis, wage cuts have been confined to smaller companies or to the mismanaged industries. During the first twelve months of 1930 the number of firms reporting wage cuts, per 100 firms reporting, were 6.7 per cent; for the first six months of 1931, 9.9 per cent. This amounts to 16.6 per cent for the eighteen months. Contrast this to 92.7 per cent for 1921!"

The editorial concludes with the following paragraph:

"The trade union is essential for establishing and maintaining the high-wage principle."

Despite the gallant efforts of organized labor and the co-operation of a mere handful of far-seeing industrial leaders, the resistance to wage cuts is being gradually weakened, and the statistics of this year probably will reveal many discouraging features. But one consoling fact is in evidence, and that is that living costs have decreased along with wages.

With the turn of the business tide the necessity for organized effort in restoring wage conditions will be emphasized. "The trade union is essential for establishing and maintaining the high-wage principle."

## Conditions Must Be Met

While it is expected that many great projects will be started in the near future with funds furnished by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under the terms of the recently enacted relief act, it would be well for those corporations, municipalities and states contemplating seeking federal aid to acquaint themselves with the provisions imposed.

For instance, it is announced that funds voted for road building in that act may be used to carry out contracts already let, but which have been held up for lack of either state or federal funds. Conditions to be met include the thirty-hour week, no convict labor, wages approved by the Bureau of Public Roads and pre-set, and limitation of use of machinery.

## Hoover Accepts Nomination

President Hoover's speech of acceptance of the Republican nomination for the presidency for a second term suffered the usual fate of such utterances. His partisans see in it the patriotic expressions of the statesman, while his opponents belittle its handling of the problems confronting the country.

In reality the acceptance speech was a most carefully prepared document, and while the glossing over of some of the subjects on which it touched may have been disappointing to many, it may be said to be entirely representative of the attitude and political beliefs of at least the leaders of the party with which the President is affiliated and to which he owes loyalty.

A new phrase was coined by the President when he spoke of a proposed movement "from defense to powerful attack upon the depression." No movement is more necessary, and the more powerful the attack the sooner the confidence of the people will be restored.

The President's position on prohibition is dis-

appointing to many, even in his own party. No reference to modification of the Volstead act was made, and he rests his case on the statement that a change is necessary, but the return of the saloon must be avoided. He approves his party platform advocating submission of a repeal amendment, but insists upon a "constructive change" which will allow states to be "dry" or "wet" according to the desires of their people.

Recognizing no great failure and no desire for change of fundamental principles, President Hoover promises to maintain "the sanctity of the great principles under which the republic over a period of 150 years has grown to be the greatest nation on earth."

Mayor Cermak of Chicago is to be complimented on his action instructing the motion picture censor board to refuse permits to films depicting gangster life and crime. Discredit reflected on Chicago by gang films in foreign countries is given as a reason for the order. Censorship in most cases is to be deplored, but in this instance it is justified. The spectacle of armed morons defying law and outsmarting peace officers is bad enough in real life, but to reproduce it in pictures for the edification of the young is one against which common decency revolts.

## GENEVA AND IDIOTIC WAR

Editor Labor Clarion.

Sir: The old jest as to mountains in labor bringing forth a puny mouse might well sum up what Geneva, in the Swiss mountains, offers to the world as a result of many months' mouthings in the Disarmament Conference.

Practically all nations had agreed by the Kellogg-Briand pact to outlaw war entirely and forever. Geneva ignores that agreement, and confines itself to denouncing certain novel methods of warfare as illegal, thus, inferentially, legalizing others.

Possibly sending generals and admirals as "advisers" to disarmament delegates is responsible for this most meager measure of disarmament. Even these advisers might remember the words of two of America's greatest generals. Said Ulysses S. Grant, "Nothing has ever been settled by war that could not have been as well settled without it; and, if after, why not before?" More modern, and yet more emphatic, General Pershing, speaking of world disarmament, said: "Unless some such move be made we may well ask ourselves whether civilization does not really reach a point where it begins to destroy itself, and whether we are thus doomed to go headlong down through destructive war and darkness to barbarism."

Even some three centuries ago John Milton urged, "What can war but endless war still breed?" And now, after months of discussion, after committees and committees and committees, composed of presumably the world's best brains, the Geneva mountains offer us the very puny mouse of prohibiting the use of certain modern methods of warfare. So far so good; but any thinking person knows full well that a nation crowded to the wall will use every means to defend itself. Nations breaking through their agreement to outlaw all war will not hesitate to break through agreements as to its methods. One step forward in attaining world peace our slow-moving United States Senate has neglected, i. e., the ratifying the signing of the world court protocol, by which all nations agree to submit to justice rather than use force.

If it is urged that all courts of law require sheriffs or constables to enforce their decrees, the world's existing aerial navies might usefully compose the court's police backing. Some way must be found to prevent the sheer destructive idiocy of war returning civilization to "darkness and barbarism!"

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif., August 16, 1932.



## ELUSIVE PROSPERITY

I. L. N. S.

Signs of better times are in the air; the birds are singing and East of Suez a man can get a drink. The bankers are banking, there are still Model T's cranking and racketeers are getting ready for Sunday school.

Pretty soon there will be laurel wreaths around the necks of all good stock salesmen and chickens will be facing the calamity of having to berth two to a pot.

Better times are coming and don't anybody forget that. The thing we are not yet quite sure of, Cicero, is how fast.

\* \* \*

We may be fairly sure that the dawn of prosperity is not going to be one of those bang, bang dawns that come up like thunder outa China.

Rather looks like the impending dawn of prosperity, if any, would come sneaking up on us, perhaps to bite us in the heel.

Well, better a dawn that comes sneaking and takes us by surprise than no dawn at all. Truth is this depression is getting tiresome. There are a lot of belts that haven't got any more holes in them and a lot of shoes that can't be taken back for more half soles.

It's about time for prosperity to show signs of life. The strange thing is that prosperity does seem to be showing signs of life. If some can't be quite sure whether the flickering signs are the last quivers before rigor mortis or the first signs before a game of leap frog it's hard to blame them.

But be of good cheer anyhow. There are signs. The game now is to watch carefully and see what happens to the signs.

Nobody with any sense wants to be a professional prophet of despair, and it will be plenty good to let up on the blue songs and swing into the glad strains of Hallelujah—if you spell it that way. The proof of this is that more folks read Will Rogers than the writings of the "Gloomy Dean"—and more know where he lives.

We probably are right on the verge of prosperity, reckoning time in its longer reaches.

\* \* \*

But don't rush out and buy a fur coat on the strength of that statement. Even if prosperity has started in for a spell of serious prosperity, it will be next year before most folks get the good news in the form of pay checks.

That's fast, as history is written, slow as folks live. But be that as it may, it is refreshing to talk about prosperity. Somewhat like talking about the return of good liquor.

The only difference is that prohibition gave thousands the thrill of adventure in getting their stuff surreptitiously, while depression only gave them a headache and an empty gizzard.

\* \* \*

Signs of prosperity are in the air and the good old Associated Press digs up a column a day about factories re-opening somewhere.

Well, if prosperity is returning that's the time to see that no more wages are cut.

Under the spreading chestnut tree the village

smithy stands, while the smith—a mighty man was he—whangs away on an empty anvil. But just around the corner, ladies and gentlemen, if you'll step up close, comes prosperity popping gaily on all eight. That'll be a sight for the mighty smith, won't it now!

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, it's probably coming around some corner or other and when it comes we'll have to wrestle with it and spread it around so that everybody gets a slice.

## BREWERS IMPORT BARRELS

Union coopers recently reported to officers of Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act that brewers, anticipating modification, are importing barrels, instead of buying American-made barrels. Last week it developed that North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American ships have been bringing 400 to 500 barrels on each trip during the last month. Action before the tariff commission may result.

## SIX CENTS AN HOUR FOR WAITRESSES

Wages of 6 cents an hour, or \$3.24 for six full days, are being paid to waitresses by certain New Orleans restaurants and cafes, according to the biennial report of the Louisiana Department of Labor and Industrial Statistics. Out of this pittance the employers deduct 5 cents a day for a "so-called maid service," 25 cents weekly for a cap or headband, and 25 cents for the use of uniforms, ordinarily two or more being used each week.

## MUNICIPAL OPERATION IN NEW YORK

The city of New York will embark on municipal operation of municipally constructed subways on September 6, when the Board of Transportation will open the twelve-mile line on Eighth avenue between Chamber street and 207th street. It will require 1400 employees to operate the subway. The municipal government is rushing construction on other subways to connect them with the new municipally-owned-and-operated system.

## New York Doctors Split \$216,000 Workmen's Compensation Fees

The City Affairs Committee of New York has requested the State Board of Regents to void the licenses of Dr. William H. Walker, brother of Mayor James Walker, and four other doctors for alleged irregularities in fees received for workmen's compensation cases.

The committee claimed that on the basis of the testimony before the Hofstadter committee, which recently investigated the affairs of the government of New York City, four doctors appointed by the corporation counsel of New York City to perform medical services in compensation cases split fees amounting to \$216,000 in about four years with Dr. Walker. The committee charged that the circumstances of the fee splitting were "improper and illegal acts which constitute fraud and deceit" under state law.

Phone HEmlock 3760

Henry's Dairy Lunch  
FOOD OF QUALITY

3036 Sixteenth Street

San Francisco

## J. C. MOORE CO.

SELLS FOR LESS  
YOUR COMMUNITY'S LEADING GROCER  
100 Per Cent Union

## Pompeii Macaroni Factory, Inc.

Manufacturers of  
HIGH-GRADE GOODS  
Oakland Branch: 501 FRANKLIN ST. Phone LAkeside 1246  
Los Angeles Branch: 105 COURT ST.  
2987 FOLSOM ST., Near 26th, SAN FRANCISCO  
Phone MIssion 5744

## MORE BRAVE THAN WISE

The bonus army continues its place in the news. There is fast and furious debate about the evictions in Washington. Critics easily assess blame for deaths of two veterans and talk glibly of "cosacks."

The two deaths came while the police were in charge.

To go back of the evictions, let it be said that members of Congress cannot evade their share of blame for encouraging the bonus idea. They orated and promised. They set us a rallying post.

\* \* \*

And after the smoke has drifted away there still seems some mystery yet unsolved about that gathering of the forces. Was it all spontaneous? Was there some powerful backing? There have been rumors and reports and there has been some color. Was there in some mind behind the scenes a dream of what could be done if enough men could be gathered?

The story of the B. E. F. may all have been told—and it may not have been.

\* \* \*

While the men were headed toward Washington each state helped pass them along, all eager to have them on their way.

Of course they had a right to visit Washington. They have a right to visit Washington again, for peaceful assembly and for opportunity to petition, pompous orders of District of Columbia commissioners to the contrary notwithstanding.

But men have the right to do all manner of foolish things, and things that may endanger others.

\* \* \*

The B. E. F. has exercised its right. Of course it has helped to illuminate the unemployment evil. But it never had a right to bring injustice upon others, nor did it help any cause by doing so. Here were brave men, perhaps more brave than wise, beaten in the struggle for jobs, led into a movement the outcome of which was written before the first man marched. It was a movement of tragedy, a sad thing for a democracy to witness. That it had to go home in defeat was foreordained. And that it had to go home was likewise foreordained.

Where some of its members were encamped steam shovels now have dug foundations upon which other men are erecting buildings.—I. L. N. S.

Either of our major political parties will walk a mile to avoid the camel.—Thomaston "Times."

## LOOK FOR THE "UNION SHOP" SIGN

of the International Association of Machinists  
when having work done on your car

## Auto Mechanics' Union

Phone MARKET 0170

UNION STORE

## BROWN &amp; KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

DEMAND THE  
UNION LABEL

ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

## Union Tailors



Kelleher &amp; Browne

716 Market Street  
San Francisco



## Constitutional Phase Of Federal Insurance

Though the strongest constitutional objections are leveled against a federal scheme as contrasted with state unemployment insurance funds, Dr. Laidler, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, finds a federal law would by far be more advisable. The causes of unemployment are rarely local, he argues; "the essence of sound insurance is the distribution of risks over as large and varied a field as possible"; and "a successful working of unemployment insurance necessitates its integration with a national system of employment exchanges to help in the efficient placement of labor."

"It is when we come to the constitutional aspects of unemployment insurance that we find the greatest objections to a nationalized system. \* \* \* However, many defenders of a national system argue that, under any proper interpretation of the Constitution, an unemployment insurance act should come clearly within the 'promote the general welfare' provision found in the Preamble to the Federal Constitution and in Article 1, Section 8. Further, the question of unemployment is a question affecting purchasing power, and thus, indirectly, interstate commerce. Unemployment insurance should thus come within the congressional power 'to regulate commerce among the several states.'"

We are confident the council can and will draft a proposed measure which will stand the test of constitutionality and which will amply protect the right of trade unionists to retain their union membership without forfeiting insurance benefits and sincerely hope that this proposed measure will be ready to submit to Congress when it reconvenes in December.—"Machinists' Monthly Journal."

### JUSTIFYING DESPISED COMMA

The world has often been moved to laughter at the misplacing of a mark of punctuation. "Tit-Bits" produced this one: The wife of a man who enlisted in the navy handed the pastor of a church the following note: "Peter Bowers having gone to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation for his safety." The minister glanced over it hurriedly and announced: "Peter Bowers, having gone to see his wife, desires the prayers of the congregation for his safety."

### BUT WILL IT MAKE HIM WISE?

Hungry to bed, and hungry to rise,  
Makes a man listen to communists' lies.  
—"Electrical Workers' Journal."



**Value**  
QUALITY PLUS SKILL  
PLUS QUANTITY



### CALIFORNIA HAS BEST LAWS

California has the most comprehensive legislation of any of our states restricting the number of hours women may work, according to an analysis of state labor laws affecting women by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

### AUTO PLANTS LEAD

The automobile manufacturing industry which early this year undertook an intensive sales campaign, is virtually the only large industry of the entire United States to show a consistent upswing in sales and production. According to a record compiled by the United States Commerce Department, the production of passenger automobiles shows a steady month-to-month gain from February to June inclusive. The range of output rose from 94,085 vehicles in February to 160,103 in June.

### WISCONSIN'S LABOR CODE

The State of Wisconsin has a labor code governing its policy toward collective bargaining which reads as follows: "Negotiation of terms and conditions of labor should result from voluntary agreement between employer and employees. Governmental authority has permitted and encouraged employers to organize in the corporate and other forms of capital control. In dealing with such employers the individual unorganized worker is helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment. Therefore it is necessary that the individual workman have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment."

### Brewery Owners' Hasty Action Condemned by William Green

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance that the Federation would serve notice on brewers that it would "denounce and expose" the purchase of barrels and kegs in Germany in anticipation of the modification of the Volstead act.

"It has come to my attention," he said, "that apparently in anticipation of the modification of the Volstead act representatives of some brewing concerns are buying barrels and kegs in Germany and other foreign countries."

"They are doing this knowing that thousands of American workers, skilled in the trade, are idle."

"It is our purpose to trace out these concerns and expose and denounce them publicly if they continue to purchase foreign-made barrels and kegs."

NATIONAL ADVERTISED PRODUCTS SOLD HERE FOR LESS	<b>ROSENTHAL'S</b> SALES STORES <b>2415 MISSION</b> 1840 TWENTIETH STREET	GROCERIES TOBACCO TOILETRIES PROVISIONS SHOES DRY GOODS
WE ALWAYS UNDERSELL		

William W. Hansen Dan F. McLaughlin Geo. J. Asmussen	Manager President Secretary
<b>UNITED UNDERTAKERS</b> Established July, 1882 2596 HOWARD STREET - at Twenty-second New Funeral Home and Chapel Telephone Mission 0276	

Otto Rastorfer	P. J. Barchi	Gus Corvi
<b>UNION FLORIST</b> Funeral Work and Decorations a Specialty 3017 SIXTEENTH STREET Telephone MArket 3285 Near Mission Street		

## Judge Sloss Stresses Necessity for Bonds

All San Francisco is rallying to the support of the relief bonds, which will be voted on at the election of August 30. This humanitarian measure has united every organized group interested in civic affairs, and the indorsements are pouring into the headquarters of the citizens' committee.

Judge M. C. Sloss, chairman of the citizens' committee working for the bonds, is confident that the election will bring an overwhelming vote in favor of the relief bonds.

"San Francisco will do her duty in this crisis as she has always done," said Judge Sloss. "Any other action would be unthinkable."

"According to the official records of the federal and municipal governments, the supporting heads of more than 42,000 families who are permanent residents of San Francisco are without employment. More than 12,000 of these families are now compelled to depend upon public relief. Statistics show that the average family consists of about four persons. This means that approximately 48,000 people, representing the unemployed family groups alone, are on the present public relief roll. In addition there are 5000 unemployed single men and women receiving relief. What the number will be this winter no one can foretell accurately, but the most careful estimates indicate a very large increase."

"The relief bond issue of \$6,500,000, to be voted on at the election of August 30, will provide the necessities of life for those unemployed and temporarily distressed neighbors and citizens. Failure to make such a provision would be unthinkable, and would not be tolerated by the law of our state or by the higher law of humanity."

"San Francisco has always met her humanitarian and financial obligations with promptness and courage. The relief bonds will add another consistent chapter to this record."

### MISUSE OF TERMS

Labor publications are calling attention to the misuse of the term "open shop" when used to designate a non-union shop. The only proper terms to use are "union shop" and "non-union shop," except that the non-union shop may be designated as an anti-union shop. But "closed" and "open" are customarily misused. Labor does not and cannot close any shop to non-union workers. Labor can and does say that if non-union workers are employed the union workers will cease work. If there is any truly closed shop it is the shop whose doors are closed to union men by the owner or owners.

### State Automobile Association Is Quarter of a Century Old

Marking a milestone of progress in the history of motoring development in this state, the California State Automobile Association this week celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary. The Automobile Association was founded as a non-profit, co-operative organization of car owners on August 17, 1907, by a small group which met in San Francisco. The primary purpose of the founders was to work for good roads, which were then almost entirely lacking, in contrast to the fine highway system of today. There were then only 14,000 motor cars in the state, compared to a present total of more than two million. From the beginning the growth of the Automobile Association has closely paralleled the advance of motoring in California. Rounding the quarter-century mark, the Association ranks as the second largest organization of motorists in the world and the largest of the nation-wide chain of clubs affiliated with the American Automobile Association.



## COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

Senator Borah has been riding high in the news with his proposal, which, boiled down, means trading some eleven billions of debts for economic favors from Europe. There have been pros and cons since his speech, and not overly much cheering from labor. Meanwhile the nations of the British empire have been in session to see by what agreements they can arrive at empire unity and prosperity.

The one thing that is on Borah's side good and plenty is the growing probability that the debts will never be paid anyway.

\* \* \*

Two organizations likely to affect the future have just sprung into prominence. One is the New England Council, backing the shorter work-week. The other is the National Economy League, fighting high cost of government.

Those that get deeply into cost of government figures find that under the surface lies a philosophy of government. Little will be done about costs until one philosophy or another is adopted and all else discarded.

If government is to be paternalistic, doing all things, it will be costly. Conflicts of opinion as old as the republic underlie cost of government and the issue is not one to be settled easily. Something more than mere extravagance or economy is involved. What shall government be? That is finally the question.

\* \* \*

The human race is queer about its sense of values. Great throngs devote hours daily to speculation about a baseball team which is owned by some magnate, just as Roman emperors once owned stables of gladiators.

Thousands have gone to extremes for or against the bonus army.

Columns of invective have been leveled against the President because of the expulsion of the bonus army, taking every rumor for fact.

Yet hundreds of thousands of coal miners have suffered for months and even years to extremes unknown by the bonus army, without any great public outcry.

The sports pages will continue to be popular, perhaps because a human race burdened with responsibilities beyond any ever known to history prefers to think about something else.

While we roast Congress for incompetence, we spend our time immersed in arguing about the relative merits of contenders who are overpaid for their efforts by promoters who fatten on our inflated interest. But after all, the secret is in the fact that the sports pages bring us the game, while the first page brings us the headache of responsibility.

\* \* \*

There are thousands to whom democracy is either a matter for someone else to worry about, or something that will run itself and about which we have no need to bother.

There are a great many who feel the same way about labor unions.

But these instruments do not run themselves. While we read the sports pages someone else is reading the first page and taking due note of the facts there chronicled.

Relating the issue to life as a whole and using the newspaper pages as symbols, we may say that the readers of the sports pages pay the freight and how they shall pay and how much they shall pay is determined for them by readers of the first pages while they are still perusing the box scores or working their blissful way down toward the last round.

The moral, if moral there be, is simply that this is a darned good time to know all that is going on.

Unemployment Hearings Abstract  
Sent to Printer by Commission

In compliance with the requirements of the law, the State Unemployment Commission has sent to the state printer an abstract of the hearings on unemployment which were recently concluded. In addition to summaries of the testimony offered at these hearings, this abstract contains stories of the personal privations of the unemployed who testified before the commission.

The State Unemployment Commission was created by act of the Legislature in 1931 to study the problem of unemployment and to formulate plans and recommend legislation looking toward its solution. The members were appointed by Governor Rolph. They are: Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, chairman; Mrs. Rheba Crawford Splivalo, director of the Department of Social Welfare; Harry J. Bauer and O. K. Cushing, attorneys; and Will J. French, director of the Department of Industrial Relations.

Hearings were held in the following cities: Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Oakland, Fresno and Sacramento. Approximately 1000 persons attended the sessions. Nearly 200 men and women expressed their opinions or submitted recommendations. These include public officials, trade union officers, economists from several of the colleges and universities, business and professional men, and spokesmen for the unemployed workers. There were also present officers of county and city welfare departments and representatives from the private welfare organizations. The following counties were represented: Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Diego, San Francisco, Alameda, Fresno, Kern, San Joaquin and Sacramento.

Although alleviation of the existing distress due to unemployment was naturally urged as the primary consideration by those in direct contact with the relief situation, many of the proposals presented by such groups have to do with preventive action.

Poor of Great Metropolis  
Face to Face With Starvation

A close-up of the terrifying aspects of unemployment was given this week by the newly organized Joint Committee on Unemployment in New York, headed by Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, when it opened a drive for a special session of the Legislature to provide funds for the immediate relief of 100,000 families facing destitution.

The committee stated that \$25,000,000 is the minimum needed to care for these sufferers until December, and that \$75,000,000 will be needed to carry them through next winter.

Paul Blanshard, executive director of the City Affairs Committee, declared that 50,000 families in the greater city are on the verge of starvation.

## SIGN WAGE AGREEMENT

The new wage agreement, generally known as the five-dollar basic wage agreement, just approved by a majority of the membership of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers, in referendum vote, was ordered into effect at midnight August 10 by the executive board of the district. Official announcement of this was made by District President John H. Walker to International Labor News Service from Springfield.

For the miners the contract was signed by President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, President Walker, Vice-President Hughes, Secretary Nesbit and Scale Committee Chairman Moulin.

Presidents Lewis and Walker campaigned vigorously in behalf of the new agreement, pointing out that it brought the coal diggers the "last dime" possible under present conditions.

## INCREASING USE OF GAS

The amazing popularity of natural gas as a household fuel is reflected in increased business for northern California manufacturers of household heating equipment. Since natural gas was brought into the northern part of the state two years ago, more than 15,000 furnaces have been installed in homes, 23,500 furnaces designed to burn other fuels have been converted to the use of natural gas, and thousands of radiant and other small heaters have been installed.

## A POOR PROSPECT

The local minister was saying good-bye to an old sinner before leaving the parish. "Never mind, Jim," said the parson, "you'll very likely get a better man than myself." "Oh'm not so sure abawt that," replied Jim. "They've had five i' my time, un' everyone bin worse than t' others."—"Cotton Factory Times."

## MAIL ORDER SLUMP

Sales by mail order establishments this year are approximately 78 per cent of those recorded in 1931.

JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED  
\$77.50

## A Remarkably Well-Built Bed

for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

## Eastern Outfitting Company

1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

## CHEAP CLEANING IS EXPENSIVE

Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.

Cleaning with us is an art.

High Quality Cleaning and Finishing at  
Moderate Prices—You Will Be Surprised!

J. ALLEC  
DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS

Main Office and Works

2140 FOLSOM STREET

PHONE HEMLOCK 3131



## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

On Saturday, August 13, the final "30" was called for Claude K. Couse. Mr. Couse suffered a nervous breakdown some months ago and had been undergoing treatment at a sanatorium. Claude was known from coast to coast and his passing will be mourned by his friends, who were legion. Of a cheerful, happy disposition, Claude was beloved by all those with whom he associated. The deceased had been a member of the International Typographical Union for more than forty years and always was active and earnest in his efforts to make more pleasant the lot of those who follow the trade. While his death was not unexpected, his going leaves a place in the organization and in the lives of his friends which will be hard to fill. Claude was a native of Alabama and was 62 years of age at the time of death. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Cora L. Couse, two sons and a daughter. Funeral services were held on Monday from the chapel of Gantner & Maison. Cremation was at Mount Olivet crematory.

The August meeting of the union will be held on Sunday at 1:30 in Convention Hall at the Labor Temple. Matters of importance will be considered and every member should attend.

According to "Editor & Publisher" department stores in the Loop district of Chicago are to have a "Shopping News." The advertisers will not only include State street merchants but a number of others in the downtown district. The first issue is expected to be off the press early in September.

The suspension of the Detroit "Mirror" on August 6, it has been learned, threw out of employment approximately 450 regular employees. Roughly, they were divided as follows: Editorial, 100; advertising, 20; administration and buildings, 25; auditors, 15; drivers, 75; printers, 60; mailers, 15; stereotypers, 12; pressmen, 20.

Henry E. Clemens, secretary of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, a delegate to the American Legion convention in Oakland, visited the headquarters of No. 21 last week. Mr. Clemens has for a long time been active in the Legion and was formerly an officer of Samuel Gompers Post of Los Angeles.

According to a United Press dispatch of August 13 the printing crafts of Butte and Anaconda have accepted the basic wage reduction of \$1 per day offered by the publishers and commercial employers, and the "Montana Standard" and the Butte "Daily Post," which suspended operations on August 1, resumed publication Sunday morning.

### "Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

Jack Daigneault returned to the old grind Monday after spending two weeks in the thickly wooded section of Sonoma County. Jack visited Santa Rosa and while there called on "Steve" Daly, who is still making "big ones out of little ones" on a straight matter mill. "Steve" sends greetings to the newspaper fraternity in San Francisco.

Bill Hickey returned last Friday to refute all reference to the senoritas. Bill has changed his

mind about the senoritas. "Hot stuff these Ensenada belles—I'm off 'em. Went up to Alaska this time and stepped around with the Eskimo belles. There's class for you. You can stay out up there all night at one time for six months. That's my dish" says Bill.

Andy Cuthbertson has been having a heck of a time removing himself from some bicusps, molars, wisdom and eye teeth. Just sort of upsets his equilibrium, as it were, as soups, soft boiled eggs, etc., are only permitted at this stage, while the longing for a nice, juicy T-bone is only a thought.

Herbie Beck, our junior apprentice, is on vacation this week and what a difference that makes! Yep, had on a so-called "swift" to fill the gap, but had to call in another one to help get out the rag, as well as putting the "old man" to work on the lead and slug racks. Guess these old boys are slippin', all right!

We learn with regret of the passing of our good friend Claude Couse. A man who had given years of faithful effort to the upbuilding of the union, he will be sorely missed.

We anticipate being on hand Sunday to welcome the incoming as well as cheer the outgoing executive officials of the union. We take this opportunity of expressing to the retiring president our sincere good wishes for his future as well as thanking him for the kind co-operation and advice in conducting the affairs of this chapel. Too few of us realize the sacrifice a man makes in serving his fellow man in the labor movement. 'Tis a big undertaking and a responsible assignment. Let's give credit always where credit is due.

### "News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Slipping a t. f. to a sub Saturday last, George Knell, trustee, left for Colorado Springs to attend the annual meeting at the Union Printers' Home of its trustees. Mr. Knell thereafter will go to Long Beach. The convention opens there on September 12, and these yearly printorial meetings he never misses.

Sunburn enlarged Wegman's lips and the white salve he daubed on generously made them protrude till, as he said, he resembled one of these African spoonbill girls.

All's serene on the owl shift, what with Bill Davy, recovered from prolonged illness, again cracking the whip and the man who foremanized for him, Chick Smoot, departing immediately for a mountain stream where fish are alleged to bite freely. Chick figures his old bus will make the steepest climbs in high, being six horsepower; he discovered this upon raising the hood and finding six plugs.

Bull Donnelly's brother, Harry, and wife, of Montana, were his guests last week. The visitor is district attorney of the county in which Butte is situated.

Looks like Bert Coleman gets no vacation this year. Mrs. Coleman, now in southern California, will have to do the vacationing for both, he says.

The camel that broke the straw's back, that is those (ba)boon companions, apparently of Scotch birth, Phil Scott and Lou Schmidt, wise-cracking at the other's expense. Schmidt asserted he would have given Scott a pass to a continuous motion picture but feared he'd starve to death, but Scott retorted that Schmidt never wore suspenders because they give.

Historians may assign July a high rating in this year of our foreman 1932 C. A. D. (C. A. Davy). A pretty fair likeness was published in last month's issue of the "Linotype News." Pretty fair, let's repeat, as there's no sign of his pre-war cap. And was it trick photography or the fault of the pressman, putting a slight curve in his cheek which those not knowing him could be pardoned for assuming that he could and had smiled. The "Linotype News" was gratified apparently when Mr. Davy, using linotypes, set up 90½ pages of

tabular matter for the 1932 city budget besides routine work in ten days.

A good doctor, that one caring for Harry Fulton; gave him some medicine, told him to swallow a spoon and in a short time he'd be able to stir around.

Bill Keirns, subbing, with his priority at the bottom of the slipboard, is inclined to think his luck is more than hard, it's petrified, as far as work is concerned.

Everybody's friend, Frank Vaughn, accused on his return from Colorado the other day of owning everything except the ocean (how else could he afford so many vacations?), admitted he might even own that were it not tide.

Harry Harvey, also a sub with lots of priority—to get—having plenty of time to study, learned that the difference between men and women seems only a matter of taste; the ladies love dry goods and men love wet goods.

## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 will be held at Labor Temple on Sunday, August 21.

Failure of negotiations looking toward a peaceful settlement of the mailer injunction rests upon the M. T. D. U. officers. In his report as third vice-president, regarding the mailer issue, in the August "Journal," John McArdle states "I have done all within my power to bring about a satisfactory agreement." The reason for the McArdle peace plan striking a snag was largely the fact that his peace plan and the ancillary bill were as alike as two peas in a pod. Neither the ancillary bill nor the alleged peace plan could be accepted as being in the nature of extending an olive branch to the executive council of the I. T. U.

The mailer injunctionists sought redress in a federal court without first having exhausted all rights of appeal under I. T. U. law. They also began unwarranted action in civil courts against Boston Mailers' Union, a suspended local of the M. T. D. U.

No one but the mailer injunctionists is to blame for the sad predicament the M. T. D. U. finds itself in today. Its treasury is low. Its receipts have fallen off since the \$100,000 defense fund "passed out in a blaze of glory," leaving a balance of \$8.97 in that fund today. Some \$3500 was "borrowed" from locals of the M. T. D. U. by its officers to appeal from the decision of the U. S. District Court in its dismissal of the ancillary bill to the Circuit Court of Appeals. All that remains of that "special fund" of \$3500 is \$75, with costs of ancillary bill yet to be paid, with a balance on hand July 31, 1932, of \$3428.38. Receipts for June, 1932, were \$584. Now John McArdle and the officers of Mailers' Union No. 6, also a foreman, have another court injunction case on their hands. A member of Mailers' Union No. 6 has taken action in the Supreme Court for an injunction, in which he alleges John McArdle, the officers of Mailers' Union No. 6 and the foreman of a New York daily unlawfully deprived him of a regular situation and his card in Mailers' Union No. 6. He has also filed suit against them for \$10,000 damages. A few more court injunctions, including high-priced attorneys' fees, will very likely give the finances of the M. T. D. U. a decidedly downward trend.

Five Mailer locals, comprising about 800 members, still find it profitable to pay per capita to but one international, the I. T. U. Court litigation by the M. T. D. U. officers seeking to force these locals to reaffiliate with the M. T. D. U. will be fought to the bitter end.

Doctor—Where shall I vaccinate you? Modern Girl—Oh, anywhere; it's bound to show.—"Blue Gator."

### JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets

MEMBER OF

and

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

### PHIL BENEDETTI

The Florist

2980 16th Street, Below Mission

HEmlock 7400  
MArket 9562

San Francisco



## UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION

The following is, in part, the text of an address delivered before the Palo Alto Forum at Palo Alto, on August 3 last, by C. M. Baker, president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 and vice-president-elect of the International Typographical Union:

Lawrence Dennis, formerly in the United States diplomatic service and later with J. & W. Seligman, international bankers, in a recent book wrote that unless a sane solution of America's unemployment problem is found soon, war will result. This ex-diplomat makes it clear that his sympathies are with the capitalist class, but in an equally frank fashion he warns that it has failed to provide bread and meat for the masses.

If it is to survive it must develop a way to assure steady employment for both capital and labor and a decent, ever-rising standard of living for all.

Communism, or some other form of dictatorship, or war, will be the price of failure. And as business is a devil-take-the-hindmost game of profit seeking, rather than a co-operative way of promoting human welfare, leadership is lacking and hope of a sane solution is faint.

Apparently the American capitalist has admitted that he is going to do nothing about unemployment, other than to add to the numbers unemployed.

### Labor Proposes a Solution

When the nation goes to war it does not flounder for three years finding facts and appointing commissions. It acts. For the past three years labor has been pointing the way to a solution of the economic problem created by unemployment. For years big business has found facts but not jobs.

Mountains have labored and brought forth the mouse of plain old-fashioned begging for the unemployed.

The explanation is purely practical and in no wise technical. There is always a will to find the sinews of war. There has been no will to find a solution for unemployment—no will in Washington, Wall Street or Main Street.

Labor has for years been urging that the proper way to find a cure for unemployment and to bring about the condition we all desire is to sit down around the table and determine the minimum hours of labor necessary to relieve the awful condition from which American workers are suffering. And I dare say I am speaking the thoughts of all labor when I say to employers, "Sit with us and we will find a solution for the unemployment problem. Indeed, we are sure there can be found a solution without the chaos that will come as a result of industrial conflict."

The problem of unemployment cannot be solved by merely giving consideration to ways and means of putting our workers back into industry. Even though every manufacturing plant in the country now idle should immediately resume operation, it would not result in permanent employment for all willing and able to work.

### Technological Unemployment

With the widespread use of labor-saving machinery and devices there is an ever-increasing reduction in the number of workers required and at the same time greatly increased production. For many years invention after invention has displaced men, until even in the era of so-called prosperity it was estimated that there were in excess of three millions of workers permanently unemployed. In many instances the introduction of machinery displaced 50 per cent of those engaged in a particular line of work. Yet we were told to have no fear of the ultimate result; that those displaced would be absorbed into new industries or through the expansion of established industry. The

result has not been what the leaders of business and finance predicted. Those forced from industry through technological unemployment have not been absorbed as rapidly as displaced and have found it well-nigh impossible to sustain themselves. Right here we find the genesis of the present world-wide depression—the inevitable result of the wiping out of the purchasing power of the great mass of workers.

It is perhaps true that men find employment in making the machines that displace other workers and some benefit as a result of decreased cost of production.

Statistics may be cited showing that in certain basic and important industries the introduction of machinery and "speed-up" methods resulted in an 84 per cent increase in production and was accompanied by a decrease in personnel.

### Facts and Statistics

However, the problem of unemployment cannot be settled by statistics or statisticians. Whenever I encounter one who is inclined to settle practical matters by citing statistics, I am reminded of the late E. W. Scripps. Shortly after founding the Cleveland "Penny Press" Mr. Scripps, needing statistical data on a certain matter, wired a bureau in Washington, asking if it could supply the figures, and the fee asked. Back came the answer by telegraph, "Can supply statistics for five hundred dollars. If wanted, tell us what you want the statistics to show."

### Effect on Coming Generations

Perhaps we do not realize what unemployment means to the thousands of young women who have been drawn into industry—tending the modern labor-saving machine. I cannot picture to you what it means. Yet we know that unemployment under conditions such as exist in the great industrial centers may mean the difference between what God intended the mothers of the nation should be and the life that is hell. Do you know what unemployment means to the working mothers of this country, those who are unable to buy milk for their babies? If we are able to visualize the conditions that unemployment brings to the millions who are now suffering from the curse of unequal distribution, I say to you there is not a man or woman in America who can honestly and sincerely believe that the fathers of the country who gave to us religious liberty, the right to pursue happiness and the equality of men, intended that this awful condition of unequal distribution of wealth should be visited upon future generations.

The ingenuity of man has overcome the problem of producing enough for all. We have overcome the condition where millions were forced to starve each year because of crude methods of production. Yet because of the cupidity of a few we yet have suffering and starvation, all because of unequal distribution.

### Lack of Purchasing Power

I am not foolhardy enough to venture a prophet's guess as to when the men who are the acknowledged leaders of this country will begin to practice, or be forced to practice, what they have for months been preaching—an increase in the purchasing power of the masses.

We have wheat rotting in the bins while millions

are hungry for bread. We have fruit, vegetables and produce spoiling in the fields while men stand in the soup lines of the cities. We have women and children suffering from insufficient food and clothing while vast quantities waste in the warehouses and remain in the fields unharvested. Cotton is burned, orchards uprooted, sheep go unclipped, while hungry men, women and children draw their tattered garments about them trying to escape the chill winds. Hides are rotting, factories and workers are idle at a time when millions need shoes. Is this a condition for which we have labored? Is this the condition that was intended to be visited upon us?

Is not this condition due to under-consumption rather than over-production? They tell us that man has been displaced by machines, but one important fact has been overlooked. They forgot that as man was displaced by machines the machine produced but it did not consume. And when those men who were displaced by machines were unable to consume that which the machine produced, because of inability to buy the machine's products, the business and financial interests of the country began to talk about accepting the philosophy the trade union movement had been preaching for the past twenty years.

### Remedy Is in Shorter Work-Week

How can there be over-production when there are millions suffering because of insufficient food, clothing and lacking shelter? There is no over-production. There is, however, under-consumption, and the problems created by under-consumption can only be solved by a shortening of the working hours to create a spread of employment to include all.

To date labor has borne the brunt of the hardships brought upon the country because of a failure to realize, during the mad pursuit of productivity, that following production there must be consumption, and that the worker's ability to consume was restricted by his ability to earn.

Labor contends that to restore prosperity and to guard against a return of the unhappy condition in which we now find ourselves there must be a redistribution of wealth, a more equal distribution of the work necessary to be done. Labor must be accorded a greater share of the profits of industry, and the stepping up of production must be accompanied by a corresponding decrease in man hours.

This is labor's appeal—an appeal not for a giving, but for a sharing. In no other way can under-consumption be avoided in the future. For no governmental action, no fine-spun economic doctrine, project or plan can replace that God-imposed responsibility of individual men or women to their neighbors.

## HERMAN'S HATS

Union Made  
2386 MISSION STREET  
Near 20th Street

## Friendship

WE ARE PROUD OF THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS THAT EXIST BETWEEN ORGANIZED LABOR AND OURSELVES AND ALWAYS STRIVE TO MERIT THE GOOD WILL AND CONFIDENCE OF ALL IN OUR DEALINGS.

### WALTER N. BRUNT PRESS

PRINTING AND BADGES  
111 SEVENTH STREET  
Phone Market 7070

## UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone Market 6000  
1148 HARRISON STREET  
VISITORS WELCOME

We Wash Everything With Ivory Soap

## The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906  
Clothing, Furnishings and Hats  
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD  
Specializing in  
Union-made Clothing and Furnishings



## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of August 12, 1932

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Dixon; President Haggerty excused.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Communications**—Filed—Communication from Steam Shovelmen, inclosing check for \$12.50 for 25 tickets for Labor Day celebration. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Cooks No. 44, inclosing check for \$25 for tickets for Labor Day celebration. From Civil Service Commission, scope circular announcing that there were several examinations to be held for supervisor of recreation grounds, inspector of complaints in the Mayor's office, etc.

**Reports of Unions**—Teamsters No. 85—Donated \$100 for Labor Day celebration. Garment Workers—Will hold whist party Thursday evening, August 18; business very slack. Bottlers—Hollywood Dry is unfair; Canada Dry also unfair; when making purchases of soft drinks patronize local products. Culinary Workers—Foster's and Clinton's are unfair; requested a demand for the house card when patronizing restaurants.

**Report of Executive Committee**—The matter relative to Asphalt Workers was discussed at length and it was referred to the secretary for the purpose of taking it up with city officials in an endeavor to devise ways and means whereby the men in question may obtain a share of the work. Concurred in.

**Report of Trustees**—We your trustees have audited the books of the secretary-treasurer up to and including May 31, and find them correct as per the secretary's financial statement.

Delegate Andrew Furuseth, just returned from an eight months' attendance in Washington, spoke to the Council on his observations on the legislative actions of Congress, and the conditions of the country. He recited the many efforts made to secure relief for unemployment during the recent session, and how the Congress had in every important feature to accept the views of the President. He gave an instructive account of the several measures and other incidents during his pres-

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Lucca Restaurant, 420 Francisco.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.  
Tait's, 24 Ellis.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traug Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

ence in Washington, including the Bonus Expeditionary Force, whose behavior he stated was beyond reproach. He recited the economic situation in the Eastern states as deplorable, and touched upon the existing sentiment in various parts that the people desire a change, even though they may not know what they want. He had found conditions in San Francisco better than elsewhere, and wanted to impress upon all members of organized labor not to lose hope, but to preserve their organizations by all means. His last warning was "Keep your heads and do not get frightened." His remarks were received with applause and made a deep impression by reason of Furuseth's declining physical condition and the fact that he was to go to the hospital for an operation the next day.

Congressman Richard J. Welch followed Andrew Furuseth and gave an interesting account of his experiences in Congress. He stated that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation measure was a bipartisan bill and had saved the banking and financial system of the United States from universal bankruptcy, which would have been inevitable within thirty days if the measure had not been adopted. We were saved in the nick of time. His speech was well received. Congressman Welch is one of labor's foremost champions in Congress and his services in Washington have proven invaluable in the present economic crisis.

**Receipts, \$676.63; Expenses, \$247.80.**

Council adjourned at 9:50.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.—J. O'C.

### LA FOLLETTE HAS FIGHT ON HANDS

Wisconsin's political arena is full of fight in both parties, says a Milwaukee dispatch.

Phil La Follette, with a record approved by state labor, is battling to hold the fort against the attack of former Governor Kohler, with a hard fight on his hands. Most political observers give La Follette at least an edge.

William B. Rubin has swung into the picture, seeking the Democratic nomination on a platform attacking governmentalism and the making of "robots" out of citizens. Rubin, Milwaukee lawyer, has a long record of labor cases handled. Rubin's appeal is to labor on his record as a lawyer in labor cases.

### LABOR M. P.'S EXPELLED FROM PARTY

David Kirkwood and Neil MacLaren, members of the House of Commons, have been expelled from the Independent Labor party as a result of that organization's break with the regular Labor party. The Independent Labor party ousted the two men in accordance with the policy of refusing to tolerate campaigning against the break with the Labor party.

### GARDENS FOR UNEMPLOYED

Five thousand individual gardens are producing this year in New York for the unemployed. Land was mostly given by industrial concerns.

### Work on Veterans' Hospital To Start Within Sixty Days

Announcement was made this week by Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, that bids would be asked for soon for the construction of the \$1,500,000 United States veterans' diagnostic center and hospital to be erected in San Francisco, and that it is expected that work will begin on the structure within sixty days.

The structure is to be erected at Fort Miley, and the grounds will front on Clement street from Forty-second to Forty-fifth avenues. It will be the diagnostic center for the Veterans' Bureau west of the Rocky Mountains.

## JOB-SHARING CAMPAIGN

The daily papers report that the principle of "job security by job sharing" is being "wholeheartedly accepted" by San Francisco employers.

Thirteen vice-chairmen of the San Francisco Employment Committee reported at a meeting on Tuesday last that they had canvassed 2000 employers and urged them to spread available work among the greatest number of persons. The reports, it was said, indicated that lay-offs would be obviated and new jobs created.

"The reports show a splendid reception by employers and employees, and even though we are only at the beginning of an education campaign of magnitude we can see genuine results ahead," according to H. R. Powley, executive vice-chairman of the committee.

### KIDWELL IS IMPROVING

Reports received from Lake County state that George Kidwell, secretary and business representative of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, is recovering from his illness. No date has been set for his return, however.

### WILL MAKE HIS HOME HERE

Ed Barry, who succeeded E. B. Fitzgerald as organizer of the United Association of Plumbers, Steam and Sprinkler Fitters assigned to California, will make his home in San Francisco, it is reported from Los Angeles. He is accompanied by his family, and they have been in Los Angeles for some days.

### DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Since last report the following members of local unions have passed away: Alfred Lundquist, Local 80, Journeyman Tailors' Union of America; Louis Nessler, Local 293, Bottlers' Union; Edward A. Collins, Local 265, Chauffeurs' Union; John Perin Cronkhite Kent, Local 6, Musicians' Union; Carl F. Patsel, Local 86, Stationary Firemen's Union.

Pennsylvania Railroad announces it put back 2000 workers during July.

## Bonds or Hunger WHICH?

Thousands of our own people—  
helpless, men, women and children  
—are awaiting YOUR answer.

Vote

**"YES"**

for the

**RELIEF BONDS**

Election

August 30



## F.H. LaGuardia May Be Speaker on Labor Day

Only a fair attendance greeted Chairman D. P. Haggerty when he called the Joint Labor Day Committee to order last Saturday night in the Labor Temple. But what was lacking in attendance was made up in interest.

Reports of the various sub-committees made by Secretary John O'Connell showed that arrangements are in the final stages, and that the approaching Labor Day celebration will be a memorable one.

One of the most interesting announcements was that Congressman Fiorella H. LaGuardia of New York, who is expected in San Francisco soon on official business, has been invited to make the Labor Day address at the barbecue and picnic at California Park, Marin County. The progressive New York legislator is known as a most effective public speaker, and because of his untiring advocacy of labor measures, and especially the great fight he headed in the lower house of Congress in behalf of relief measures, he would be assured of an attentive audience.

It was announced that extensive arrangements had been made for advertising the celebration by means of the radio, bill boards and street car cards. Karl Dietrick of Musicians' Union No. 6 will furnish the music for the celebration and also for an advertising wagon.

The athletic program will be soon announced, and a contract for the prizes to be given winners in the various events has been awarded; these prizes will be articles of baggage, leather suitcases, etc. There will be provided two special racing events for ladies, and nice prizes provided for the winners.

Some discussion was had as to the handling of the crowds at the barbecue, and Secretary O'Connell promised that new rules and facilities would be provided, so as to keep not less than four lines going at one time, and thereby prevent long waits, as occurred during former celebrations. Ninety gate prizes have been received, and a list of unions that have bought and paid for tickets was read.

The committee will meet again tomorrow (Saturday) night at 8:15, and it is expected that some interesting reports will be laid before the committee.

### THE NINE-POWER TREATY

The treaty signed by plenipotentiaries of the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal, relating to China, and known as the "Nine-Power Treaty," provides in general terms that the contracting parties agree as follows:

"(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

"(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;

"(3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China;

"(4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States."

This was one of the treaties which the Japanese were accused of violating in their recent Shanghai operations.

### ELEVEN-POUND SEARCHLIGHT

San Francisco will see the last word in signaling searchlights when the monster airship Macon, sister to the Akron, is completed and comes out to her base at Sunnyvale. The light is a 380,000-candle-power unit and, under favorable conditions, can throw a beam about ten miles. Though it is fourteen inches in diameter and a little more than thirteen deep, it weighs only eleven pounds four ounces. The unit was custom built in the engineering laboratories of the Westinghouse Company in Cleveland.

### EXCEEDS CLARION'S CIRCULATION

The "Daily Herald," official organ of the British Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party, has a net daily circulation of 1,565,000. This is an increase of 345,000 copies over June, 1931.

### Grim Tragedy of Coal Industry

#### Reviewed by Business Writer

Some form of public intervention is inevitable during the next few months, in the opinion of those acquainted with the gravity of the soft coal situation. The troubles of the industry have been in the news intermittently now for several months and, by all the signs, they will continue to be front page material for the rest of the year.

There is no certainty that the conference between operators and workers suggested to President Hoover by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, will ever be called. What is certain is that the vicious circle of this great basic industry must somehow be broken. Even before the war it followed a fixed course. A period of national prosperity increased demand. Prices were carried to profitable levels. Organized labor demanded and got higher wages. Promptly the high cost, low production units—including thousands of so-called wagon mines which could not operate under normal competitive conditions—were reopened. They paid lower wages and got, at first, the same high prices for their output. But the effect was overproduction, wage reductions, unemployment, strikes and bankruptcies.

That is the status now. In the opinion of observers in and out of the industry, it is more acute than ever before in history, more fraught with peril to the whole national economic structure. For the world war and the imperative need for coal at any price magnified and put a premium on the inherent economic weaknesses of the industry. It multiplied mines and miners. It perpetuated archaic hand labor methods of mining. Then the war ended, and the demand which supported production was swept away. Provided with anything it needed to inflate, the industry was left to its own resources to seek deflation, and even these resources were banned in many instances by restrictive laws such as the Sherman act.—William A. McGarry, in "Forbes Magazine."

## Veteran Labor Chief Reviews Legislation

Andrew Furuseth, "the grand old man" of labor, was in attendance at last Friday's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, and was accorded an ovation when he ascended the platform to address the delegates and relate to them his experiences at Washington during the seven months' session of Congress.

The veteran head of the seamen's organization returned to the Coast in poor health, and he was compelled to remain seated on the platform while delivering his remarks.

The details of the fight for the passage of relief measures were reviewed by the speaker, who expressed keen disappointment at the limitations placed upon relief legislation. The failure of Congress to pass the bill for the present payment of the soldiers' bonus was deplored, and the picture he painted of the orderly and manly conduct of the veterans' demonstration in Washington was in many respects different from the printed accounts. He commented particularly on the absence of "panhandling" and the general sobriety of the veterans.

Reviewing industrial conditions in the great Eastern cities, the speaker said he was struck with the general hopelessness of the workers, who had come to the end of their resources and were entirely dependent on public relief. He was depressed by the sight of the great smokestacks in the manufacturing centers from which no smoke issued, in some cities not one of the great factories being in operation. He commented on the fact that the Pacific Coast cities showed the effects of the business depression to a lesser extent than any of the sections he had visited.

Mr. Furuseth was taken to a hospital on Monday last to undergo an operation. The thousands of workers who look upon his lifelong activities in the cause of labor as an inspiration will wish him a speedy return to health.

### CAUSE FOR A RAID

"How did you come to raid that barber's shop?" the dry agent was asked. "Well," he replied, "it struck me kind of funny that such a lot of fellows should buy hair restorer from a bald-headed barber."

### SOME PARENTS ARE SO CARELESS

"Speaking of signs," writes W. P., "I remember once standing in front of a grocery store and noticing the sign, 'A Swindler,' on the window. Entering, I asked the proprietor if it wouldn't look better if, instead of 'A,' he printed his full Christian name. 'No,' he said, 'it would look worse. My first name is Adam.'"—Boston "Transcript."

## QUALITY vs. CHEAPNESS

**Maintaining Our Reputation for Quality  
Cleaning and Finishing at Moderate Prices**

**Our Process of Careful Cleaning and Expert  
Finishing Makes Your Clothes Wear Longer**

**F. THOMAS**

PARISIAN

**DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS**

Main Office and Works

**27 TENTH STREET**

Phone HEmlock 0180



## SOCIAL INSURANCE

By IRVING FISHER  
Professor of Economics, Yale University

Unless industries themselves solve the problem, as Gerald Swope and the electrical industry are attempting, some governmental agency should be set up by which all forms of unemployment shall be reduced. This agency should seek to induce employers to "regularize" and "dovetail" their jobs and, as to any remaining unemployment, to use government work and government money to give opportunities to work even if at a loss to the government. This loss spread over the whole country's taxpayers is well worth paying as an insurance fund. The same agency, besides taking care of this problem of seasonal unemployment, should in a similar way take care of technological unemployment.

### "Chief Economic Evil"

There is left depression-unemployment, the chief economic evil today. That is best solved by solving the problem of depressions.

Then there should be likewise, health insurance, and old-age insurance—which is really a special kind of health insurance, namely, disability insurance.

There are two kinds of disease—temporary and chronic—and we think of health insurance as applying to temporary insurance—giving a relief while a person is recovering.

Disability insurance is half-way between life insurance and health insurance. Disability insurance which includes "old age" insurance is getting to be a matter of great importance today. Without our tuning up of industrial progress and efficiency, we are constantly tending to eliminate the old man.

### Should Provide Work for All

Even if the old man has to get smaller pay, he ought to be able to get a job, provided he is still

able to do anything at all. I haven't much sympathy with kidding him, paying him for doing practically nothing, but I do believe that as long as a man is able to work, his work ought to have a market, and it ought to be possible, with a little contrivance, to accomplish that.

Of course, we can never get rid of unemployment absolutely. If a man is thrown out of one job and then goes into another, it will always take time to make the change, even if only the time needed to walk from the one job to the other. But the time of this transition, as it now is, can certainly be reduced and reduced greatly.

So we have, in all, four kinds of insurance which can be used to help raise the minimum well-being, namely, insurance against unemployment, illness, old age or other disability, and death.

A complete program for improving the distribution of wealth should aim at limiting the minimum and maximum and otherwise reducing the present great inequalities.

### Raise Minimum Standard

Practically speaking, whenever we raise the average economic well-being, we usually also raise the minimum economic standing of people in a country, even though theoretically this may not be a necessary result.

But there are special measures for raising the minimum in addition to merely raising the general average.

One is employment insurance, or other ways of diminishing unemployment.

Unemployment is an evil particularly for the people with the smallest income—those near the bottom of the economic scale. For those half-way up, or at the top, it is not so much an evil.

I believe that one of the very greatest needs of our civilization is a workable scheme for insuring employment, by which I mean insuring the opportunity for employment. Unemployment is a

crying evil even in "good times." Every time there is a new invention it throws someone temporarily out of work even though it also makes work for someone else. It is always hard for a man to shift his residence and occupation—and especially if he has acquired skill.

### Abolish Involuntary Unemployment

But it ought to be possible to contrive a scheme to reduce unemployment almost to zero. There ought to be unemployment insurance, and a complete mechanism by which anyone who is in involuntary unemployment may be given an opportunity, even if it be an inferior one, to earn his living.

I don't mean that "the world owes everyone a living" if a person isn't able or willing to earn it. But we may, I think, say that it owes him a reasonable opportunity.

Fortunately the problem is already beginning to get attention. Some employers are planning their work so as to regularize employment all the year round instead of having seasonal lay-offs or discharges. Others have a large dismissal wage to help finance the employee while seeking another job. Many make a special effort to retain those displaced by any labor-saving machinery.

I hope the time will come when an employee will not only not dread labor-saving machinery, but be given an actual premium or other incentive to improve the machine he is working on so that every labor-saving device will bring to the displaced laborer a gain and not a loss.

### IMPOLITE SALESMAN

The new hardware clerk prided himself on always having a snappy come-back. "Do you keep refrigerators?" the timid-looking woman inquired of him. "No," he snapped, "we sell them." "Well," she replied, as she strolled toward the door, "you'll keep the one you were going to sell to me. Good morning."—Ex.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

June 30th, 1932

### Assets—

United States and Other Bonds	
(value \$65,931,292.00) on books at.....	\$ 62,640,540.16
Loans on Real Estate.....	72,824,280.46
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,383,523.04
Bank Buildings and Lots,	
(value over \$2,125,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate	
(value over \$460,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund (value over \$780,000.00), on books at	1.00
Cash .....	16,929,551.85
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$153,777,898.51</b>

### Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$147,577,898.51
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,200,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$153,777,898.51</b>

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:  
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1932 were as follows:

Income.....	\$ 7,452,861.44
Expenses and Taxes.....	875,666.62
<b>Net Profits.....</b>	<b>\$6,577,194.82</b>

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH ..... Mission and 21st Streets  
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH ..... Clement Street and 7th Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH ..... Haight and Belvedere Streets  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH ..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this  
food  
question . .

One hears a lot about it,  
but there really isn't much  
to it... that is, not for those  
who know Hale's Food  
Shop. The quality of food,  
eight departments under  
one roof, the prices. It  
really pays one to come  
down town to do one's  
food shopping.



# HALE'S



# FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET

## Labor Day Celebration

Elaborate plans are being made for the Labor Day Picnic and Barbecue at California Park, Marin County. Those unions and individuals not yet provided with tickets should get in line at once. Let's make this celebration a "revival" of trade union solidarity.